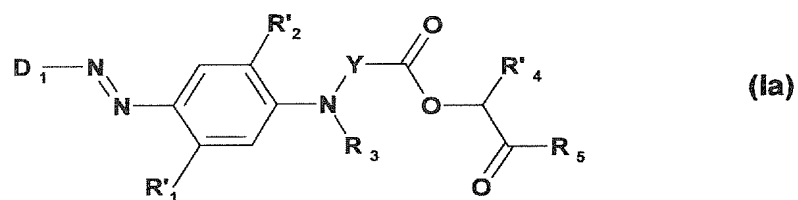


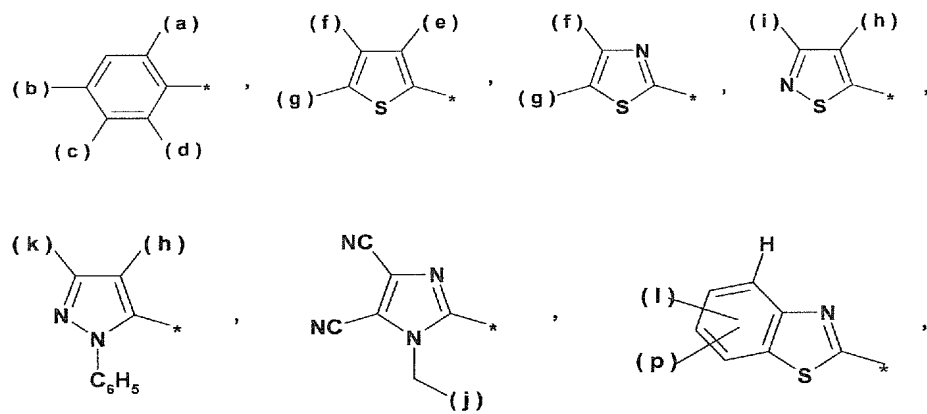
# Amendments to the Claims

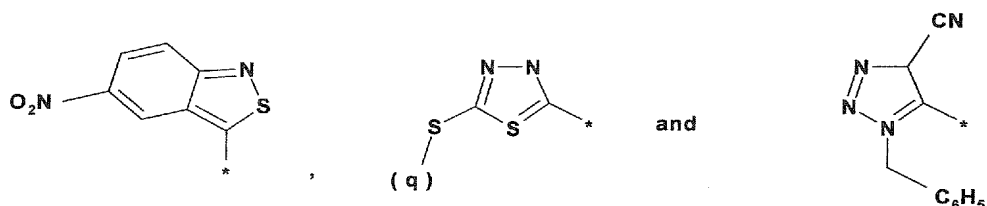
1. (cancelled)
2. (currently amended) A disperse dye of formula (Ia)



where

D<sub>1</sub> is 3-phenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazolyl or conforms to one of the following formulae:





where

- (a) is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, cyano, nitro-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl-sulphonyl,
- (b) is chlorine, bromine, nitro, methyl, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkylsulphonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, aminosulphonyl, mono- or di-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylaminosulphonyl, phenylaminosulphonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, tetrahydrofurfuryl-2-oxycarbonyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or phenylazo,
- (c) is hydrogen or chlorine or when (d) is hydrogen, (c) is hydroxyl or rhodan,
- (d) is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, hydroxyl or cyano,
- (e) is nitro, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl, or mono- or di-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl,
- (f) is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkyl or phenyl,
- (g) is nitro, cyano, formyl, dicyanovinyl or a group of the formula -CH=CH-NO<sub>2</sub>, -CH=C(CN)CO-OC<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl, H<sub>5</sub>C<sub>6</sub>-N=N- or 3- or 4-NO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-N=N-,
- (h) is cyano or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl,
- (i) is C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl,
- (j) is -CN, -CH=CH<sub>2</sub> or phenyl,
- (k) is C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl,
- (l) is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, cyano, rhodan, nitro, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl or di-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylaminosulphonyl,
- (p) is hydrogen, chlorine or bromine, and

(q) is C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkyl,

wherein the phenyl nuclei of these substituents optionally have one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of chlorine, bromine, methyl and C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxy,

R'<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, methyl, chlorine or acylamino,

R'<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, chlorine, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxyethoxy or combines with R<sub>3</sub> to form a group of the formula -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyl, chloro- or bromo-C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyl, phenyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyloxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyloxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, phenoxy-C<sub>2-4</sub>-alkyl, halogen-, cyano-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy- or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyloxy-substituted C<sub>2-4</sub>-alkyl, or a group of the formula -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(R<sub>8</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>9</sub>,

wherein

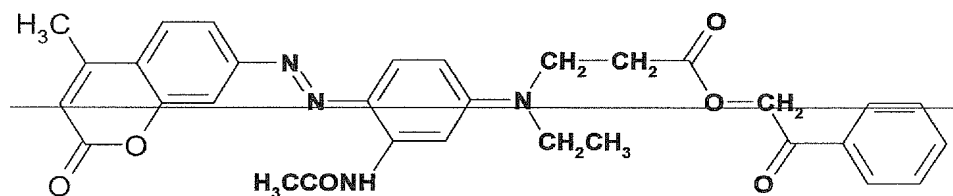
R<sub>8</sub> is hydroxyl or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy,

R<sub>9</sub> is chlorine, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy, phenoxy, allyloxy or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy

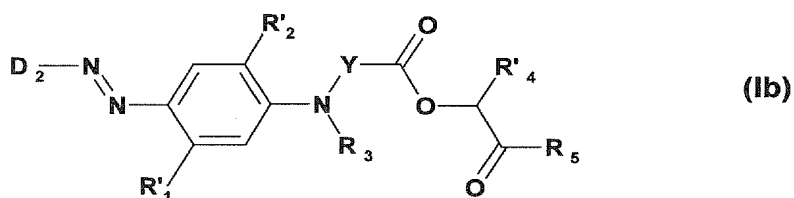
R'<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen or methyl,

R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl optionally substituted by one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of methyl, chlorine, bromine and nitro or combines with R<sub>4</sub> to form a c-pentanone or c-hexanone ring, wherein R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkyl, and

Y is a group of the formula -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-  
~~with the following formula being excluded~~



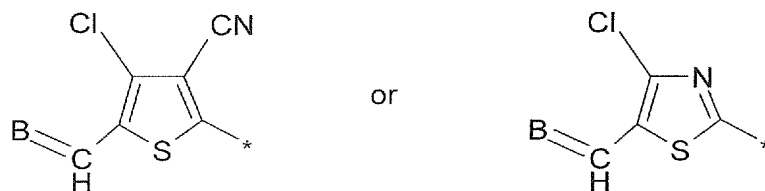
3. (currently amended) A disperse dye of formula (Ib)



where

$D_2$  is the residue of a diazo component of the formula 2,6-dicyano-4-chloro-, 2,6-dicyano-4-bromo-, 2,6-dicyano-4-methyl- or 2,6-dicyano-4-nitrophenyl, 2,4-dinitro-6-chloro-, 2,4-dinitro-6-bromo- or 2,4-dinitro-6-cyanophenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitro-6-cyanophenyl, 2-bromo-4-nitro-6-cyanophenyl, 2,4-dinitrophenyl, 2,6-dichloro-4-nitrophenyl, 2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitro-6-bromophenyl, 2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl, 2-cyano-4-nitrophenyl, 2,4-dinitro-5,6-dichlorophenyl, 2,5-dichloro-4-nitrophenyl, 4-nitrophenyl, 4-phenylazophenyl, 4- $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxycarbonylphenyl, 2- $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxy-carbonyl-4-nitrophenyl, 4-benzyloxycarbonylphenyl, 4-(tetrahydrofurfuryl-2'-oxycarbonyl)phenyl, 3,5-dicyano-4-chloro-thienyl-2, 3,5-dicyano-thienyl-2, 3-cyano-5-nitro-thienyl-2, 3-acetyl-5-nitro-thienyl-2, 3,5-dinitro-thienyl-2, 3-( $C_{1-4}$ -alkoxycarbonyl)-5-nitro-thienyl-2, 5-phenylazo-3-cyano-thienyl-2, 5-phenylazo-3-cyano-4-methyl-thienyl-2, 5-

nitro-thiazolyl-2, 5-nitrobenzoiso-thiazolyl-3, 3-methyl-4-cyano-isothiazolyl-5, 3-phenyl-1,2,4-thiadiazolyl-2, 5-(C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkylmercapto)-1,3,4-thiadiazolyl-2, 3-(C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxycarbonylethyl-mercapto)-1,2,4-thiadiazolyl-5, 1-cyanomethyl-4,5-dicyano-imidazolyl-2, 6-nitrobenzothiazolyl-2, 5-nitrobenzothiazolyl-2, 6-rhodanbenzothiazolyl-2, 6-chlorobenzothiazolyl-2, (5),6,(7)-dichlorobenzothiazolyl-2, or of the formula



and B is oxygen or a group of the formula  $=(CN)_2$ ,  $=CH-NO_2$ ,  $=(CN)-COOC_{1-4}alkyl$  or  $=(CN)-COOC_{3-4}alkenyl$

and the symbols R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and Y are each as defined ~~above~~ below, and

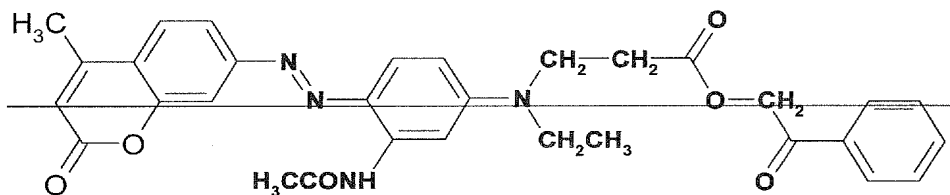
- R'<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, methyl, chlorine or acylamino,  
 R'<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, chlorine, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxyethoxy or combines with R<sub>3</sub> to form a group of the formula  $-CH(CH_3)CH_2C(CH_3)_2-$ ,  
 R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyl, chloro- or bromo-C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyl, phenyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyloxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyloxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, phenoxy-C<sub>2-4</sub>-alkyl, halogen-, cyano-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy- or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyloxy-substituted C<sub>2-4</sub>-alkyl, or a group of the formula  $-CH_2-CH(R_8)CH_2-R_9$ , wherein  
R<sub>8</sub> is hydroxyl or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy,  
R<sub>9</sub> is chlorine, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy, phenoxy, allyloxy or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy,  
Y is a group of the formula  $-CH_2CH_2-$  or  $-CH_2CH(CH_3)-$

R'<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen or methyl, and

R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl optionally substituted by one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of methyl, chlorine, bromine and nitro or combines with R<sub>4</sub> to form a c-pentanone or c-hexanone ring, wherein

R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkyl

~~with the following formula being excluded~~



4. (currently amended) A process for preparing a dye of the formula (Ia), according to Claim 2, comprising the step of coupling a diazotized amine of the formula (II)

~~D-NH<sub>2</sub>—(II)~~

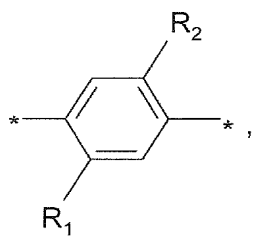
D<sub>1</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>—(II)

~~wherein D is a substituted phenyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, benzothiazolyl or benzoisothiazolyl radical with a compound of the formula (IIIa)~~

~~H-K-N(R<sup>3</sup>)-Y-C(O)-O-CH(R<sup>4</sup>)-C(O)-R<sup>5</sup>~~

H-K-N(R<sub>3</sub>)-Y-C(O)-O-CH(R<sub>4</sub>)-C(O)-R<sub>5</sub>,

wherein K is an aromatic radical of the formula K<sub>1</sub>



(K<sub>1</sub>)

and wherein ~~R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 are as defined in claim 1~~

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, methyl, chlorine or acylamino.

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, chlorine, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-2</sub>-alkoxyethoxy or combines with R<sub>3</sub> to form a group of the formula -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-.

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyl, chloro- or bromo-C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyl, phenyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkenyloxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-4</sub>-alkynyloxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-3</sub>-alkyl, phenoxy-C<sub>2-4</sub>-alkyl, halogen-, cyano-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxy-, C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkylcarbonyloxy- or C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyloxy-substituted C<sub>2-4</sub>-alkyl, or a group of the formula -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(R<sub>8</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>9</sub>.

R<sub>4</sub> is is hydrogen or methyl.

R<sub>5</sub> is phenyl optionally substituted by one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of methyl, chlorine, bromine and nitro or combines with R<sub>4</sub> to form a c-pentanone or c-hexanone ring.

5. (previously presented) A method for dyeing or printing or both a hydrophobic fibrous material comprising the step of contacting at least one dye according to Claim 2 with the hydrophobic fibrous material .
6. (previously presented) A method for printing a hydrophobic fibrous material comprising the step of contacting at least one dye according to Claim 2 with

the hydrophobic fibrous material with an ink jet printing device or a hot melt ink jet printing device.

7. (previously presented) A composition comprising at least one dye according to Claim 2.
8. (previously presented) A fibrous material printed or dyed or both with at least one dye according to Claim 2.
9. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 5 wherein the hydrophobic fibrous material is polyester, acetate or triacetate fiber or a mixture thereof.
10. (previously presented) A disperse dye according to claim 2 wherein (a) is hydrogen, chlorine, cyano or nitro.
11. (cancelled)